

ORTHOPEDICS FOR THE GENERAL PRACTITIONER—William E. Kenney, M.D., Orthopedic Surgeon, Truesdale Hospital; and Carroll B. Larson, M.D., F.A.C.S., Professor of Orthopedic Surgery and Chairman of Department of Orthopedic Surgery, State University of Iowa. The C. V. Mosby Company, St. Louis, 1957. 413 pages, \$11.50.

This new book should be available to, or in the library of all physicians concerned with diseases and disorders of the bones, joints, and muscles.

Each of the fourteen chapters is organized to diagnose and treat specific problems, from congenital defects of the newborn to neoplasms of bone. An excellent outline of symptoms and their most likely cause precedes each new subject. This feature makes quick reference easy. The one hundred and eighty illustrations are sharp, clear, and free of distracting, extraneous matter.

The pertinent roentgenograms are clearly reproduced. Helpful estimates of disability periods follow sections on injuries. A refreshing minimum of footnotes, references, and statistical tables, combined with the clear, sharp type makes easy, pleasant reading. Controversial subjects are discussed with tact and restraint.

The critical reader should forgive the occasional error in spelling and the frequent use of trade names for common drugs.

This book is sincerely recommended to the general practitioner and pediatrician. Interns and residents should find it especially helpful. As the authors say in the preface, "by using this book a doctor should be able to arrive at a diagnosis and outline his treatment with a minimum loss of time."

JAMES E. REEVES, M.D.

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PROGRESS IN NEUROLOGY AND PSYCHIATRY—An Annual Review—Volume XII—Edited by E. A. Spiegel, M.D., Professor and Head of the Department of Experimental Neurology, Temple University School of Medicine, Grune & Stratton, New York, 1957. 657 pages, \$12.00.

This annual volume continues to be of tremendous value to neurologists, psychiatrists, and those working in related fields, providing as it does essentially an annotated bibliography of work published the previous year. It is doubtful if anyone reads the book through, but in addition to supplying a summary of progress in fields of immediate interest to the physician it remains as a bibliography capable of saving much time and effort when a particular subject wants investigation. As is always the case in such a book which is the joint effort of a number of authors, the excellence of coverage varies widely from chapter to chapter, but in the main is quite adequate. Although it is aimed at the specialist, it should make interesting reading for anyone interested in nervous function.

HENRY NEWMAN, M.D.

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ALCOHOLISM—A Treatment Guide for General Practitioners—Donald W. Hewitt, M.D., Lea & Febiger, Philadelphia, 1957. 112 pages, \$3.00.

This small book of about 100 pages has as its avowed objective the dissemination of knowledge regarding the nature and treatment of alcoholism to the general practitioner. The presentation of the facts is generally sound, and the practical suggestions as to how to deal with the different varieties of chronic alcoholism should be helpful to the physician who has to meet this problem in his practice. The crux of the situation is, however, the lack of enthusiasm of the profession as a whole to accept such individuals as patients. As a result, although the more affluent may be under the observation of a psychiatrist early in their illness, the rank and file of alcoholics receive medical attention only after years of abuse of the drug result in tangible evidence

of organic brain and nerve involvement. Perhaps the reluctance of the practitioner to assume the care of these unfortunate individuals springs from the generally recognized poor prognosis of this type of addiction, perhaps equally from the generally held concept of alcoholism as a form of vice rather than illness. For those general practitioners who are willing to assume the obligation of treating alcoholics as sick people, this book should prove valuable. For the specialist in the field, it will reveal little not already known.

HENRY NEWMAN, M.D.

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ATOMIC ENERGY IN MEDICINE—K. E. Halnan, M.D. (Atoms for Peace Series, D. W. Morley, ed.), Philosophical Library, Inc., 15 East 40th Street, New York 16, N. Y., 1957. 157 pages, tables, illustrations and 14 plates, \$6.00.

The author states in the foreword that this book is written for the layman and the professional worker in the field of atomic energy in medicine. The book is such easy reading and so well written, obviously written by a man who has been close to the field of atomic energy and medicine for a long time, that it seems to me it would be worth while reading for practically anyone interested in the field. The common sense, practical, down to earth discussion of atomic energy in medicine makes this book valuable.

The chapters are: (1) Introduction to atomic physics and the nuclear reactor; (2) The principles of use of radioactive isotopes; (3) Radioactive isotopes in medical research; (4) Radiobiology; (5) Cancer and radiotherapy; (6) Radioactive iodine and the thyroid gland; (7) Radioactive isotopes and blood diseases; (8) Other new aids to diagnosis; (9) The medical use of high energy particle accelerators; (10) Problems and hazards of radiation; (11) The future.

JOHN H. LAWRENCE, M.D.

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CRAIG AND FAUST'S CLINICAL PARASITOLOGY—Sixth Edition—Ernest Carroll Faust, A.B., M.A., Ph.D., William Vincent Professor of Tropical Diseases and Hygiene, Tulane University School of Medicine; and Paul Farr Russell, M.D., M.P.H., Staff Member, The Rockefeller Foundation; Consultant to Surgeon General, U. S. Army. Lea & Febiger, Philadelphia, 1957. 1078 pages, 346 illustrations, 7 colored plates, \$15.00.

A new and revised sixth edition of a standard textbook has appeared twenty years after the introduction of the first edition. The junior author of the previous editions becomes the senior author, and the new junior author, Dr. Paul Farr Russell, is a world authority in the field of Tropical Public Health, with emphasis on malariaology.

Basically the text is organized in a manner similar to previous editions, but several new subjects such as visceral larval migrans and alveolar hydatid disease have been added. The treatment of parasitic infections has been brought up-to-date; the treatment schedules are compiled in a table in the front of the book, a table that is particularly useful to clinicians.

Clinical Parasitology, although of primary value to advanced students of parasitology, is extremely useful for clinicians seeking information about geographical distribution, symptomatology, and laboratory procedures to establish the diagnosis of parasitic infections. The technical appendix contains valuable information on the proper collection of specimens for laboratory examination and identification.

This text is recommended as a reference, particularly for clinicians on the Pacific Coast, because of the higher frequency of parasitic infections seen in a population containing a higher percentage of Orientals and migrant laborers of foreign origin.

QUENTIN M. GEIMAN, Ph.D.